

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT IN TAHFIZ
INSTITUTIONS AT KAMPUNG JANDA
BAIK, PAHANG

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SUPERVISOR'S DECLARATION

I hereby declare that I have checked this thesis and in my opinion, this thesis is adequate in terms of scope and quality for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Occupational Safety and Health with Hons.

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STUDENT'S DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the work in this thesis is based on my original work except for quotations and citations which have been duly acknowledged. I also declare that it has not been previously or concurrently submitted for any other degree at Universiti Malaysia Pahang or any other institutions.

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ABSTRAK

Tesis ini berkaitan pengurusan kecemasan untuk memperbaiki aspek keselamatan dan kesihatan di Institusi Tahfiz di Kampung Janda Baik, Pahang. Latar belakang kajian ini menurut statistik yang dikeluarkan oleh Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia membuktikan bahawa dari tahun 2015 hingga 2017 terdapat 211 kes kebakaran yang dicatatkan di institusi Tahfiz di seluruh Malaysia, jumlah kes telah menunjukkan bahawa masalah kebakaran yang terlibat Institusi Tahfiz berada pada tahap yang membimbangkan. Masalah ini berlaku kerana reka bentuk bangunan dan kegagalan kesan infrastruktur dari beberapa institusi Tahfiz. Dengan bahaya lain yang boleh berlaku seperti bahaya semula jadi adalah kebarangkalian yang tinggi seperti tanah runtuh, gempa bumi dan banjir kilat. Tujuan utama tesis ini adalah untuk menggunakan hasil kajian untuk meningkatkan pengurusan kecemasan ke arah utama peristiwa kemalangan dan pengetahuan tentang kesediaan kecemasan. Selain itu, matlamat pertama adalah untuk menentukan tahap kerentanan Tahfiz intitusi di Kampung Janda Baik. Objektif pertama diselesaikan dengan menjalankan penilaian kerentanan. Dari penilaian itu, untuk mengenal pasti potensi bahaya yang muncul di kawasan Tahfiz. Hasilnya menunjukkan terdapat dua jenis bahaya yang merupakan bahaya alamiah dan bahaya buatan manusia yang tinggi yang berpotensi terjadi di Tahfiz adalah tanah runtuh, gempa bumi, banjir kilat, dan kebakaran terbuka. Objektif kedua adalah menentukan pengurusan kecemasan di Institusi Tahfiz di Kampung Janda Baik, Pahang. Kaedah yang digunakan adalah pemerhatian dan senarai pemeriksaan. Dari pemerhatiannya, untuk mengenalpasti ketersediaan sistem pengurusan kecemasan setiap Tahfiz. Hasilnya menunjukkan beberapa Tahfiz mematuhi keperluan dan piawaian yang ditetapkan. Objektif ketiga adalah untuk mengukur tahap pengetahuan tentang kesediaan kecemasan di kalangan pelajar dan warden. Daripada sumber-sumber tersebut, telah dikenal pasti bahawa Institusi Tahfiz mempunyai kesedaran dan pengetahuan yang tinggi dan sederhana yang berkaitan dengan kesediaan kecemasan di kalangan pelajar dan warden. Kaedah ini diselesaikan dengan menggunakan soal selidik dan tinjauan. Untuk meningkatkan kesediaan institusi Tahfiz, beberapa cadangan telah dicadangkan seperti yang dilakukan oleh OSH dalam program Tahfiz yang mana ia dapat menyediakan pendidikan keselamatan untuk masyarakat Tahfiz, meningkatkan penglibatan pengamal keselamatan dalam memberikan maklumat mengenai keselamatan dan isu kesihatan juga dapat menyediakan peralatan keselamatan yang diperlukan untuk mematuhi standard keselamatan untuk Institusi Tahfiz. Dengan membangunkan sistem pengurusan OSH di institusi Tahfiz ia dapat mengenal pasti tahap pematuhan keselamatan dan terdapat beberapa senarai semak yang disediakan oleh PESSHA yang secara sistematik Program Peningkatan Pengurusan OSH (SOMEPP) yang disediakan oleh PESSHA, kerana dengan meningkatkan SOMEPP kepada Institusi Tahfiz, berdasarkan hasil senarai semak yang kita dapat mengklasifikasikan tahap Tahfiz yang berkaitan dan mematuhi keperluan. Dengan penguatkuasaan cadangan itu, ia dapat meningkatkan tahap keselamatan semasa bagi Institusi Tahfiz.

ABSTRACT

This thesis deals with emergency management to improve aspects of safety and health in Tahfiz Institutions at Kampung Janda Baik, Pahang. The background of this studies are according to statistics that released by the Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia it proved that from year 2015 to 2017 there were 211 fire cases recorded in Tahfiz institution throughout Malaysia, the number of cases has shown that the fire problem that involved the Tahfiz institution was at an alarming level. This problem occur due to the building design and the failure of infrastructural effect of the several Tahfiz institution. With the other hazard that can occur such as a natural hazard are high probability to occur such as landslide, earthquake and flash floods. The main objective of this thesis was to utilize the result of the study in order to improve the emergency management towards the major accident events and knowledge of emergency preparedness. Furthermore, the first objective is to determine vulnerability level Tahfiz intitutions in Kampung Janda Baik. The first objective was completed by conducted the vulnerability assessment. From the , assessment it was to identify the potential hazard emerges on the Tahfiz area. The result show there have two type of hazard which is a natural hazard and man-made hazard that are high potentially to occur in the Tahfiz are it is, landslide, earthquake, flash flood, structural fire and open fire. The second objective is to determine the availability of emergency management at Tahfiz Institutions in Kampung Janda Baik, Pahang. The method uses was walkthrough observation and checklist. From the walkthrough observation it to identify the availability of the emergency management system of each Tahfiz. The result show some of Tahfiz are comply with the requirement and standard that are given. The third objective are to measure the level of knowledge on emergency preparedness among student and wardens. From those sources it was identified that the Tahfiz Institutions had high and moderate awareness and knowledge regarding it to emergency preparedness among student and wardens. The method was completed by using questionnaire and survey. In order to increase the preparedness of the Tahfiz institution, some recommendation had been proposed such as by doing OSH in Tahfiz programs which is it can provide the safety education for the Tahfiz community, increase the involvement of the safety practitioner on providing information regarding to safety and health issue it also can provided the safety equipment that are needed to comply with the safety standard for the Tahfiz Institutions. By developing the OSH management system in Tahfiz institutions it can identify the level of safety compliance and there are some of checklist that are provide by PESHHA which Systematically OSH Management Enhancement Program (SOMEPEP) that are provide by PESHHA, it because by enhancing SOMEPEP to the Tahfiz Institutions, based on the result of the checklist we can categories the level of Tahfiz that related and complied with the requirement. By enforcement of the recommendation it can improve the current safety level for the Tahfiz Institutions.

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LIST OF SYMBOLS

x	Multiple
N	Equal to the number of items
c	The average inter-item covariance among the items
v	Equals the average variance.
α	Alpha

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
NADMA	Agensi Pengurusan Bencana Negara
BERNAMA	Berita Nasional Malaysia
JBPM	Jabatan Bomba Dan Penyelamat Malaysia
NIOSH	National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
JMM	Jabatan Meteorologi Malaysia
SIMPENI	Portal Sistem Maklumat Pendidikan Islam
WHO	World Health Organization
MKN Arahan 20	Majlis Keselamatan Negara Arahan 20
ICS	Incident Command System
PFA	Psychological First Aid
MSOSH	Malaysian Society For Occupational Safety and Health
PESHA	Pahang Environment Safety Health Association
BCP	Business Continuity Planning
BCM	Business Continuity Management Cycle

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

In recent years there have been numerous cases of accidents occurring in schools involving students and teachers, and are no exception in “Sekolah Pondok”. Most of the accidents that occur at school are due to factors such as negligence, treason and failure of equipment and utilities. Statistics that recorded by Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia (JPBM) (2017) from 2012 to 2017 there were 31 cases of accidents has occurred at the school that caused injuries to students among them as students were hit by a goalpost while doing sports activities and ceiling fans. There are other incidents in school but the fact that the actual number of accidents in school is higher because there are schools that do not report because they consider the case quite small.

While the fire tragedy in a Tahfiz Darul Quran Ittifaqiyah Center, Kampung Datuk Keramat that has claimed 23 lives could be illustrated that the incident caused some of the factors previously described including treason and the structure of the dormitory building occupied by the victim. Therefore, awareness measures need to be balanced either by the flow of regular schools or religious schools to open the eyes of all parties that security in the religious school area must also follow the established guidelines to avoid the occurrence of undesirable events. April this year, according to National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) they stated that 519 such schools are registered throughout the country, but many are believed to have not been registered. The Ministry of Education faces difficulties in monitoring and enhancing the safety features of the school of Tahfiz as well to the quantity of students it because most of school there are not registered. Referring to the occurrence of Tahfiz Darul Quran Ittifaqiyah Center, Kampung Datuk Keramat before the government had to take the initiative by obliging

every religious school in the country to register with the Ministry of Education or the state government to raise the safety level of the school. Besides, the government should also require a comprehensive security audit against a school and the facilities it provides to ensure existing facilities at the standard rate.

According to National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) chairman, Tan Sri Lee Lam The this incident could be avoided if all schools practiced good KKP culture and conducted frequent security audits as organized by NIOSH (BERNAMA, 2011).

Accidents or dangerous incidents in schools cannot be denied and it is a serious matter if it is not taken into account and has the cooperation to prevent the occurrence of all parties. Hence, the school is encouraged to take the initiative to carry out routine workplace inspections to identify hazards and subsequently assess and control the risks inherent in the hazard to cultivate and create a safe and healthy school environment it is not the responsibility of teachers and school staff only but students and parents must also play a role to achieve the desired objective.

1.2 Background of Study

Improprate planning and efficient handling in Tahfiz Institutions management is crucial to ensure that such an event has occurred which involves the loss of life and property, this is because some private establishments have established this Tahfiz Institutions without following the specified requirement from JBPM. In addition, due to the lack of priorities in safety and negligence are among them are the causes of accidents involving Tahfiz institution s in Malaysia, and based on previous events, most of them involve fires.

According to statistics that released by the Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia it proved that from year 2015 to 2017 there were 211 fire cases recorded in Tahfiz institution throughout Malaysia, the figure has shown that the fire problem that

involved the Tahfiz institution was at an alarming level. This problem occur due to the building design and the failure of infrastructural effect of the several Tahfiz institution.

As a known with just a appropriated knowledge of the emergency management of students and wardens residents of Tahfiz institution is only able to try their best to save themselves in the event of an accident without being exposed to the actual emergency management. But with further exposure to the management of the accident they are able to control the situation more regularly and know how to handle the situation in the event of an accident and avoid doing activities that can lead to an accident. So every resident of Tahfiz institution must be responsible for maintaining safety and in accordance with all safety procedures set by the authorities in order to avoid any unexpected events.

1.3 Problem Statements

Not all educational institutions are vulnerable and concerned with the importance of emergency plans and the need for facilities used in the cause of the fire, in this case the Tahfiz institution is also not excluded as statistically there are accidents involving fire at the institution, then precautionary measures and learning needs to be done in institutions to prevent such events not only the occurrence of fire that we should prevent as well as to ensure the school environment is on clean and orderly condition for the avoidance of exposed to students from danger as an example of heavy equipment always used in the kitchen side to cook because as we know there are some Tahfiz institution which are found to involve the students in cooking activities if the equipment is not kept in good condition it is able to carry there is an accident on the student..

While the fire tragedy in Tahfiz Darul Quran Ittifaqiyah Center, Kampung Datuk Keramat that has claimed 23 lives could be illustrated that the incident caused some of the factors previously described including treason and the structure of the dormitory building occupied by the victim. Based on the incident we can see the accidents that occur at school are due to factors such as negligence, treason and failure of auxiliary tools and utilities. That incident happen because the emergency facilities that are provide at the religious school are different between to daily school, based on the statement, it is as we

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